

10c.

STUDENT BLOCKED

A.S.I.O. HALTS PUBLIC SERVICE BID

Information from the Public Service files indicate without doubt that Sydney University radical Hall Greenland was excluded from the Service because of his political activities an informant told WORONI recently. He said that information photographed from Public Service files and shown to WORONI prove beyond doubt that there is a strong link between ASIO and the Public Service Board and that ASIO's influence can make or break appointments. Further, he stated that these photographs of the papers are being published in "Honi Soit" (Sydney University's student paper) this week.

The story of Hall Greenland's application to join the Public Service dates from late 1965 when he applied for a position as an administrative trainee. In Sydney he was interviewed by a Mr. Frank Harris who is the Training Officer at the Public Service Inspector's Office in Chifley Square, Sydney.

At the time Hall Greenland had already been a prominent Sydney University radical having edited Honi Soit and been President of the ALP Club in the University. His Honi Soit had been rather controversial because of his anti-Vietnam editorial line which in 1965 was not vogue even on University campuses.

Mr. Harris submitted his preliminary Interview Report and it had, according to one of the informants photographs, an extremely interesting conclusion. He said "A very likeable person. The Sydney University ALP Club is a rather radical group and Mr. Greenland is a self-confident Marxist. However his radicalism is a little conventional and may be more of a role

than a conviction. He has charm and intelligence and would in my opinion be a refreshing addition to the training group."

As a matter of course, any application for graduate employment in the Public Service entails a Security check on the applicant.

Accordingly ASIO compiled a report and is said to have contacted Mr. Alec Milne (Secretary to the Public Service Board) notifying him of information on Mr. Greenland's file.

Mr. Milne then forwarded a "Minute" also supposedly photographed by our informant, to Mr. Meyer of the Recruitment Department. (Mr. Meyer is a psychologist and was formerly a director of Naval Psychology). The Minute instructed Mr. Meyer that Mr. Milne would be pleased if no action would be taken to offer Mr. Greenland an appointment.

At this stage Mr. Leo Lisle, a junior training officer, was handling Mr. Greenland's case as a matter of course.

Finally Mr. Greenland was thanked

for his application and regrettably informed that his application was unsuccessful. No reasons being given.

Hall Greenland would rank next to Albert Langer of Monash as the leading radical on the Australian student scene.

In 1965 he rose as the most prominent leftist at Sydney University when he edited Honi Soit and presided over the controversial ALP Club. With anti-Vietnam not exactly popular, his "Honi Soit" gained a lot of criticism in and out of the University.

The ALP Club at the time was very strong under Greenland's leadership; his front lawn meetings became a regular institution. This continued into 1966 when a number of these meetings drew anti-Greenland groups from the colleges and Engineering faculty who tried to disrupt them with fruit and milk cartons.

Besides "Honi", Greenland had a diversity of interests; he was the SRC's Education Officer and involved in The Student Action for Aborigines, and the Civil Rehabilitation Committee in Bankstown.

Finally Mr. Greenland was thanked

At the end of 1966, he left for overseas to continue radical study and activities in Europe. In England he became the full-time worker with the Vietnam Action Committee and was heavily involved in the organisation of many student anti-Vietnam demonstrations in London.

In May, 1968 he ended up in a Paris gaol during the "French Revolution". He later travelled through Germany meeting radical leaders and then returned to England and the Vietnam committee.

Late last year he returned to Sydney and was immediately caught up in the anti-Vietnam, anti-conscription organisations there. On December 15 he was arrested while giving orders through a megaphone to demonstrators in Pitt Street during a Moratorium March. Like other arrests that day, it appeared the police knew who they were after and Greenland was a marked man.

This year he was a central figure in the occupation at Sydney University in first term, and was suspended and finally expelled from the University by the Vice Chancellor, Professor B. R. Williams. He was doing a Master of Arts course in History.

WORONI FOUND OUT

The person or persons who photographed the relevant files Public Ser-

vice, are completely unknown to any of the Woroni staff, past or present. Till Woroni went to press only the Editorial Staff were aware of the contents of the issue.

The initial tip off and information gained were carefully checked and the full story authenticated after exhaustive enquiries in Sydney. It is believed that Honi Soit is also publishing the same story complete with photographs of all supporting documents today.

WE EMPHASITICALLY STATE THAT ANYONE CONNECTED WITH WORONI HAS NOT INFRINGED PUBLIC SERVICE REGULATIONS IN RELATION TO THE OBTAINING OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS ARTICLE.

However because of the seriousness of the implications of the information we have received relating to the link between A.S.I.O. and the Public Service Board regarding recruitment procedures it was decided that despite possible consequences Woroni has a duty in the public interest to print the story.

Other student newspapers are believed to have received much the same information as Woroni, though varying in the amount of detail, i.e. as mentioned above (see today's issue of Honi Soit.)

EDITORIAL

ough to veto his application for employment, then shouldn't it be strong enough for it to take that person to a court of law? Or does the opinion of A.S.I.O. decide on such matters?

The question now arises of the way political affiliations are assessed before someone is allowed to enter the Public Service. Hall Greenland could only have been regarded as unsatisfactory because of his political views and not on the basis of his competence to undertake the duties required of him in the job he applied for. The Report from the initial interview noted that he was likeable, had charm, was intelligent, enthusiastic and would be a "refreshing addition to the training group." The Report noted and argued for disregard of Mr. Greenland's political opinions. Apparently

the Public Service Board believes an applicant's political outlook is crucial.

The implications for the Public Service and the country are enormous. If persons holding views opposed to the incumbent government cannot join the Public Service do you have to be a member of the Liberal Party to gain entry or promotion in the service. Are the heads of departments, heads because of party affiliation or because of proven ability. The issues raised are numerous and of terrifying magnitude and not to be taken lightly by Australians in general, especially those in Canberra with their close Public Service ties.

Such discrimination is abhorrent in a democracy, and especially in a democracy where such a large proportion

of the population are caught up in the web of the Public Service. Students throughout Australia have been protesting over the Public Service Act Provisions for gagging Public Servants from political comment. Even the Public Servants Union, the A.C. O.A. half-heartedly presses for the repeal of certain provisions in the Crimes and Public Service Acts, though not enough to bring their protests into the open - perhaps they fear recrimination within the Public Service

This story confirms that such provisions are not just paper tigers, but the Public Service Board is in fact quite willing to bow to political pressure even over applicants to the Public Service. What must be the implications for decisions which affect all Australians? Do public servants in

their capacity as advisors to the government only supply information which is politically slanted to the present government and they know as such will be accepted.

Finally, this incident illustrates again the inbred secrecy surrounding so many Public Service activities. This institution of secrecy so widespread in this country can only make one suspect the whole process of Government in Australia. If the Public Service is to be accepted by the Public as a Service then why not let all see its operations without secrecy and intrigue, Maxwell Newton or anonymous Public Servants breaking the law by writing to the Canberra Times.

MORATORIUM POSTSCRIPT

Moratorium Day was a magnificent success, for anyone who is content with counting to 200,000. Deeper questions still have to be asked and answered before the final returns can be evaluated. Let us ask some of these questions, beginning with the most obvious and ending with the ones that threaten us most.

First, how much was the Moratorium an externalizing of Labor Party internal struggles? It appears that this was very much the case. Jim Cairns, whose motives and sincerity for wanting an end to the Vietnam war are above reproach, must still have seen this as an opportunity to challenge the bourgeois mediocry of Whitlam's leadership. Among current leaders in the Labor Party, Cairns has perhaps the most honourable record of dedication to radical ideas and action, and he must be distraught to see his party narrowing in on victory under the leadership of an unashamed opportunist. Whitlam's true colours came out in the Moratorium: he hesitated, acted cautiously, then found his conscience when the movement became too big to ignore.

Now, there is no doubt that many in the streets were there because of the respectability of the Whitlams and the Cairns'. But is that what we really were after? It is the respectability of parliamentary democracy that was, or should have been, one of the central issues of the day. Australia's participation in this Vietnam war is a result of the parliamentary system, where fundamental decisions are made in the secrecy of the Cabinet Room, and participants there are forced to suppress their dissent. If Whitlam were to become Prime Minister, would this be any different? Would he then be in the streets? In Whitlam's mind, how much was the Moratorium just part of his personal struggle for the keys to the power shop?

Second; Gorton, Snedden, McMahon and Co. They are all honourable men, who sincerely believe that this is still 1950. In fact, with each year they seem to turn the calendar back five. By 1980 they'll be wearing suits of armour. Why is this? Quite simply because in the nature of modern society the government doesn't have time to keep up with current developments. We, who have the leisure to read several newspapers, watch television and have informal discussions know more about what is happening than they do. Parliaments were dreamed up when most people couldn't read, and those who could got news weeks, even months late. Now, when they are so busy oiling their creaky machine, get fuller, and quicker, accounts than they do. Any one of us knows more about the broader context of the Vietnam war than they. Just read Hansard on the parliamentary debates of the Moratorium (they, in fact, probably haven't the time to read these themselves). There was not one substantive defense of the war offered, no deep appraisal of current developments and no fundamental understanding of the people they govern. The most sophisticated attack the government could launch on the Moratorium was that we

were communists. But they meant Russian communists, since they don't recognize China or Cuba! Even if they did, they wouldn't know the differences between these societies.

What does all of this mean? In the simplest terms, that we know what we are talking about and they don't. Yet, we are trying to influence them, to make them change their minds. But is that enough? Have we spent our time and energy to change Gorton's mind, or to get a definition of "bikies who are pack-rape democracy"? Because by doing that, we only legitimize the present nature of things. Do Whitlam, Barnard, or Cairns know any more than we do? Of course not. The time has come to reassess the relationship of the government to the governed. This is a long, tedious process, but it can only begin by attacking the myth of leadership. Simply because a person has survived to horrors of party politics does not mean that he knows more than the lessons he learned from that experience.

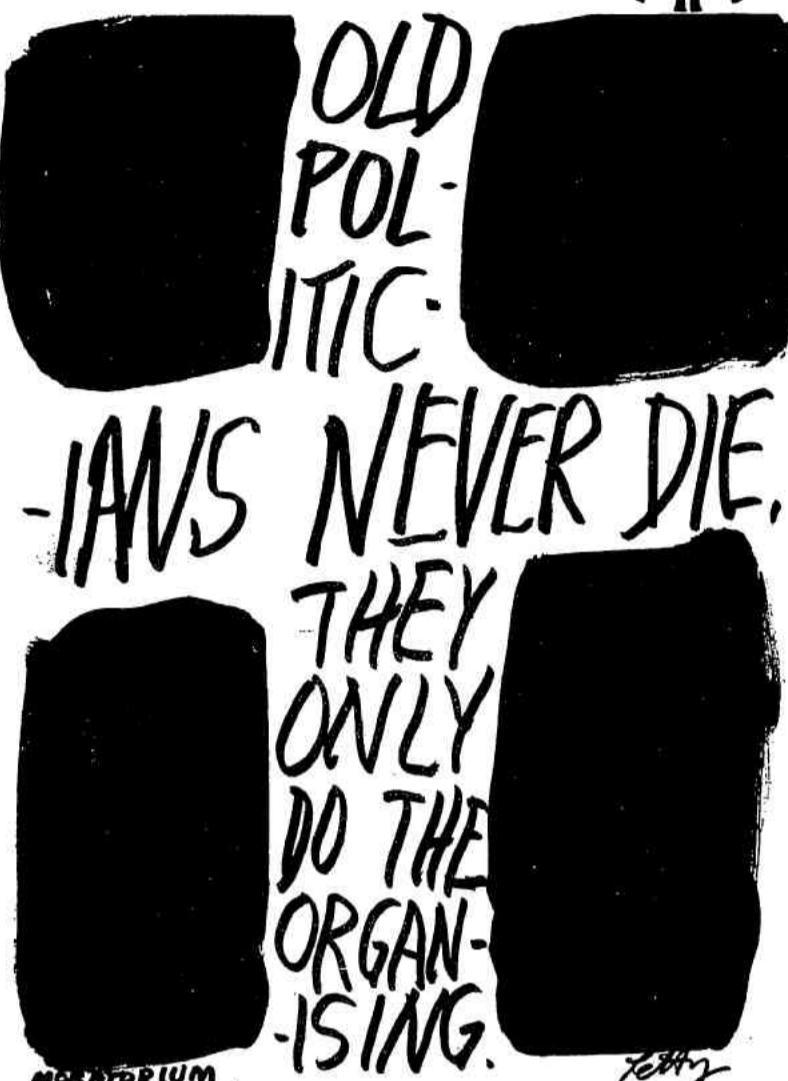
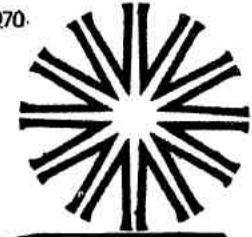
We have a good analogy here with the professorial system, and I bring it up only as an analogy. Professors are, notoriously ignorant of current developments in their own field. They may have heard of them and even read one or two papers written by their junior staff, but ask them to do a bit of research employing the new tools or developing the new thoughts and in most cases they can't. That's one of the reasons why professors get so much study leave - to prevent their complete obsolescence. They go away one year in every four, read like mad, and can survive until the next leave. Government leaders have the same problems, without the advantage of study leave.

In both the case of the professor and the government, it is the myth of leadership that keeps the system going. It is particularly the subordinate who helps to nourish the myth by accepting the principle that hard work will get him to the top. He specialises, slogs away, and emerges twenty years later as the protector of the system he knows. But, I repeat, we know better, and that's what the Moratorium should have been, in part, about. This leads to the final question:

Three, what are all the Moratorium people doing now? For some of them, more of the same; for others, patting themselves on the back; for still others, giving up in disgust because they weren't listened to. The first kind are useful, the last kind are the most necessary for future development. These are the ones who must be taught the lessons of their disgust and not be allowed to slink away into anarchy. If these people truly believe they are right, they must be given the tools to continue the struggle, to nurture the disgust until it becomes rebellion against the arrogance of parliamentary democracy. They must be made to emerge from the struggle against their impotence with the strength to take things in their own hands and make them different.

Ramon James.

WORONI June 4, 1970.



GENERAL MEETING of SPORTS UNION

FEES RISE

Monday 8th June 8 p.m.
UNION

NEIL GRAY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

To whom it may concern,

A few points about the kidnapping of the ballot box containing the SRC Survey returns appear to have been clouded by allegations made in the Canberra Courier (6-5-70).

The Ballot Box was removed in order to publicise the fact that the SRC had left most of the organization of the survey to the Returning Officer, who was in no way supervised and who was in possession of sufficient information to link any return to the person who made it. (Information apparently necessary for follow up letters.)

Letters were sent to the President of the Students' Association by various people pointing out the undesirability of this situation, but he neither brought these to the attention of the S.R.C. nor did he take any action himself. It was believed, therefore, that a situation had been allowed to develop which was open to abuse and about which nothing was being done.

It was at no time suggested that Andrew Morrison, the Returning

Officer, had committed any abuse. If indeed this had been believed the removal of the Ballot Box would, at that late stage, have achieved nothing. The source of complaint lay in the fact that, had he wanted to, he could have abused the system.

Many alternate means of conducting this survey were open to the 40th S.R.C. Means which would have ensured that no-one could obtain the identity of the author of any ballot paper.

As no-one seemed to care it was considered intolerable. Andrew Morrison can not be accused of misusing the system. The 40th S.R.C. however, is accused of having allowed this system to operate and the President is accused of doing nothing about it.

Alan Gordon
Undergrad. Rep on Council

Andrew Podger
Editor - Woroni.

letterslettres1

Dear Sir,
At the ripe old age of eighteen years, with my accumulated political experiences, I feel obliged to give my views on the war in Vietnam.

To hell with the lot of you!
And if you disagree you are a typically bourgeois, left-wing radical, n...ing, zi.y., f...ed, f..m!

Your humble & obedient servant
Ann Pickering
on behalf of ALL but an Insignificant Minority of Students (ABAIMOS).

Ursula College.

Dear Sir,
Your issue of May 5th was heavily biased towards one side in a very controversial set of subjects. Out of 15 pages devoted to the questions of Vietnam, conscription and dissent, you could manage only one very meagre article by Robert O'Neill, which was non-committal, to say the most, putting an alternative view. You should try to give a balanced appraisal of these subjects if you are going to win any respect.

J.V. Ryan
Economics I

GOVT REJECTS STUDENT REP'N

On the last day of first term, the Cabinet made public their decision to "amend" the University Council's recommendation concerning student participation.

The decision was a slap in the face for the University Council and only illustrates the Government's reluctance to allow students to bring change anywhere even when all legitimate avenues have been used. If "sit-ins" and other methods used by Monash and Sydney University are imported to A.N.U. the Government has only itself to blame.

The Vice-Chancellor reported to Council on 8th May that he had received a letter from the Minister for Education and Science conveying the Government's decisions on a number of proposed amendments to the Australian National University Act.

One recommendation was that the number of members of Council to be elected by students enrolled for Bachelor degrees should be increased from 1 to 2 and also that the SRC President should be an ex-officio member. The Government has rejected the first of these proposals.

The Vice-Chancellor told WORONI in a written statement that Council was disappointed "at the apparent unwillingness of the Government to accept a carefully considered recommendation from the University Council."

A motion to this effect is scheduled to be discussed by the Board of The School of General Studies at its next meeting on 25th June, 1970. The motion reads:

"that the Board express to Council its disappointment that the Commonwealth Government did not accept the advice of Council with respect to amendments to The University Act to provide for changes in the membership of Council."

The Minister, Mr. Bowen, has asked the Vice-Chancellor to provide any assessment he can of the contribution by student members to the Council's work and of the value of the arrangements for relationships with the student body.

In his statement to WORONI, the Vice-Chancellor said that in providing such an assessment "The Council may well see fit at the same time to seek the Government's reconsideration of the present decision on student membership". However the Council accepts the Government's decision at this time.

Whether students will be as tolerant is doubtful. The SRC President certainly is not accepting the situation so easily.

Mr. Cunliffe stated that students at ANU could not be blamed if they now resorted to the tactics seen at Monash University when legitimate representation had been arrogantly rejected.

The SRC is to discuss the whole situation at its first meeting this term. (The SRC at present is in a state of flux because of a decision to resign en masse over the recent election disputes. New elections are being held soon).

But the rebuff is seen within the University as even more important than the mere rejection of further student representation, though the seriousness of this is great enough. The whole so-called "autonomy" of the University is held up to ridicule by this decision.

When asked whether Council may circumvent the Act to allow students to sit on Council, The Deputy Vice-Chancellor said that it was "most unlikely for Council to deliberately act contrary to the wish of the Government".

A decision such as this is not likely to convince students that their demands are being sufficiently heeded. Indeed it adds to the feeling that the Government is willing to go out of its way to slap students in the face, and the University is not strong enough to give more than token resistance.

To add to this is the fact that neither the V.C. nor the Council issued any strongly-worded statement or gave any outward sign of their disapproval at the time. Such impotence is being taken as justification of further and more direct action from the students.

Meanwhile the issue arose in Parliament when Mr. Dobbie, a Government backbencher, asked a Dorothy Dix question regarding the Cabinet decision, on the following Friday.

It is widely held that this tactic was used to allow Mr. Bowen to make the decision known without making an official statement.

However Mr. Bowen should not show surprise if he has to issue a statement on effects of his decision at a later date.

"That's funny" said Nellie "I thought someone said something about it last term."

"About what?" said Herman, Nellie's Own True Love.

"The SRC elections", replied Nellie, who had just perused the SRC notice-board. Her face was creased by a frown which was no doubt due to the effort of recalling gossip she'd heard last term.

"Well Noodles," (he always called her Noodles because of her complexion) "I seem to remember a bit about that too" said Hermie. (Hermie was an Active Student and knew about such things).

"Do tell me Hermie", chirped Nellie, "It's irritating when little things like that slip your mind."

"Well," said Hermie, settling down to a cup of coffee, the cloak of gibon

THIS TIME IT'S A REAL S.R.C. ELECTION

"Why did they get them to pull out?" asked Nellie, a little perturbed as her hands were getting a mite chafed.

"So they could all get in without an election" replied Hermie.

"That was a good idea," decided Nellie, surprised at her own insight into Student Politics.

"Shut up!" stated Hermie, somewhat less graciously as his cloak had fallen on the floor and a passing SRC member had ashed a cigarette on it.

"Anyway the AGM asked them all to go so now there's another election."

"You know all about student affairs - don't you Hermie? - You're wonderful" cooed Nellie, forgetting her chafe. They drank their now cold coffee.

"That's funny" mused Nellie, "I haven't heard much about an election."



Swoon! The "playboy of Canada" spoke to a packed audience in The Coombs L.T. in the vacation. He didn't really say much ("Concerning Society and Youth, I think they are both here to stay.") but boy, the way he said it.

Though really the meeting was a disappointment: it wasn't a uni student type meeting - it could have been any collar and tie Public Service crowd. And Pierre certainly didn't say much and the students didn't ask much. Nevertheless it was "swoon" for all, for it doesn't take much to make our P.M. compare unfavorably. Why Pierre even looks all right.

UNION BEER

Although Council approved the Union Liquor Order some time ago, the Vice-Chancellor has only recently given the official go-ahead for liquor sales. This enabled Bruce Hall and the Union to sell liquor as from 8 May.

Because of the alterations needed to the bar area, the Union was not able to open on that date. However, it is now expected that the bar will be officially opened on Monday, 8 June by the Vice-Chancellor at 5 p.m.

There will then follow a function to mark the opening from 5 to 6 pm to which all Union members are invited. The Board is hoping to serve free beer and wine at this time, but negotiations have yet to be finalised. Limited food will also be provided.

Although members may invite up to three guests to drink with them at normal bar times, the opening party will be open to members only. They will be required to produce their student cards before being admitted and will not be served if they are under the age of 18 years.

The Board has decided to sell Courage beer in the bar, and prices will be 18c for a 10oz glass and 13c for a 7oz glass. A range of spirits will also be available.

The bar will normally be open from 5 pm to 7.30 pm Monday to Thursday and Saturday, and 5 pm to 10 pm on Friday. The earlier closing is to enable the Upstairs Dining Room to still be used for functions and student meetings. (this is another example of the inadequacy of the building). There will also be a lunchtime service from Tuesday, 9 June onwards between 12 noon and 2 pm Monday to Friday inclusive for those members

"Not many what?" asked Hermie, obviously irritated as his cloak had slipped a little and his coffee was going cold.

"Spots" said Nellie, as she rubbed Hermie's knees.

"Shut up!" replied Hermie graciously "Anyway they got two people to pull out and then they tried to get them on later" continued Hermie, his cloak once more in position, his knees getting warmer, his coffee getting colder

ENDERBY M.P.?

In his statement to WORONI, Kep Enderby said "The results show ACT to be overwhelming in their agreement that the Liberal Party has nothing to offer them."

Having rejected the Liberals the voters were faced with three alternatives. Fitzgerald of the Australia Party, Pead the Independent and Enderby for the A.L.P.

The great majority voted for the A.L.P. and Enderby. The vote is a strong demand for good government in both the ACT and in Australia. But it was divided as it had to be with three presentable contenders fighting hard for the honour of representing the ACT. The fact that the A.L.P. polled more than the combined total of the others is proof of the high esteem in which we are held.

I believe preferences will confirm this interpretation and that we will win."

Kep Enderby has been closely associated with ANU. He was a lecturer in law for some years and sympathizes with many student causes. He has been prominent in Civil Liberties cases and was a speaker at the Moratorium march.

He will be writing an exclusive article for the next issue of WORONI on education.

PIERRE IS OVER 50!

STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Nominations close at 10 p.m. on Friday the 5th of June.

8 GENERAL REPS.

1 PART TIME REP.

6 COURSE REPS.

- 1 Arts
- 1 Law
- 1 Science
- 1 Forestry
- 1 Oriental Studies
- 1 Economics

(Full timers may stand for Part Time Rep. but must state the fact that they are full timers).

Course Reps MUST be doing the course they are nominated for.

All nominations must be made by 2 people eligible to vote in the relevant elections and must include a signed statement of that person's willingness to act in the position if elected.

NOMINATIONS SHOULD BE PLACED IN A BALLOT BOX LOCATED IN THE S.R.C. OFFICE.

Returning Officer.

Letters from US Campuses

CALIFORNIA DREAMING

It is 12.15 a.m., Wednesday 6 May, Los Angeles time - 6.15 p.m. E.S.T. - and the sounds of sirens still occasionally break the silence. Every thirty minutes or so a police helicopter passes overhead (at about 300 ft). Throughout Westwood, thousands of students await tomorrow, whatever tomorrow may bring. For UCLA like half the campuses across the nation is rent by pain, sorrow and anger at an Establishment that fights in Cambodia and killed four students on Monday at Kent University.

5 May is a Mexican holiday, commemorating a great victory over the French, leading to their independence. At 11.30 am the oppressed Chicano (Mexican American) students rallied to shouts of Power and to dancing, clapping and singing. Attracting about 1,500 students they moved down to the administration building at about 12.15 pm, where shouting clapping and dancing occupied the crowd while a small contingent made demands for equal opportunity in scholarships and employment, for freedom for Bobby Seale and for peace in Indo-China.

Meanwhile a noon demonstration outside the Union, against Indo-China War and the slaughter of the Kent 4 attracted almost 2,000 persons. This meeting called almost unanimously for immediate closing of the University, shouting "On Strike, close it down". The organisers were overruled by the body and insisted that Vice-Chancellor "Anglo" Saxon be heard. Describing the War and the Kent riot as horrifying and deplorable, he urged the students to behave peacefully, and to attend a convocation on Thursday evening in the Pauley Pavilion (which seats about 8,000) that the Student Body had hurriedly organised.

But the crowd wanted action now. Peaceful action, demonstration and strike. At 1.30 pm the meeting divided, some students stayed and discussed the relevance and style of striking. Groups formed elsewhere. 2000 moved to the ROTC headquarters which was stationed by about a dozen Campus Cops, and the Chicano demonstration swelled to the same size. The costumed Chicanos continued singing and dancing leading the crowd to join the other at the ROTC.

By 2.30 there were about 3,000 demonstrators sitting on the grass outside the heavy masonry building. By 3.00 there were none, for the pigs had come.

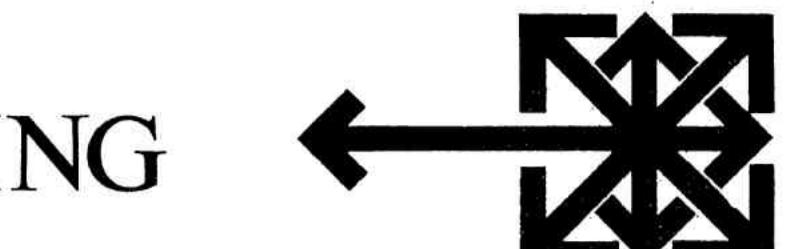
I was off campus at the time, and heard the sirens of untold numbers of cars. When I returned (for a meeting to discuss the strike, which never was held), I passed approximately 80 cycles and about half as many police cars. The TV reported that 130 police were on campus. Another Australian student said he counted over 150 on campus, and "an uncountable number of police and police cars" on a campus parking lot about half a mile away. He had observed from on top of one of the buildings.

It would be proper to explain the LAPD (Los Angeles Police Department). This force that can be seen any day of your life by turning on the TV set, polices a city of about 3,000,000. It has a gentleman's agreement with the University to stay off campus unless invited in. And they were invited in, by the very Vice-Chancellor who had pleaded for peacefulness, and had been granted peacefulness, after earlier skirmishes (up till 1.30)

LAPD Chief Davis is aspiring to politics, and has publicly implied so. He generously informed the public that he made 5,000 places in jail available for student rioters at UCLA - probably the most conservative UC campus. He inferred in a broadcast last evening that the UCLA crowds were militants who believed Jerry Rubin's DO IT philosophy. And he sent in his men

"I am a police officer of the city of Los Angeles, and I declare this to be an unlawful gathering. In the name of the people of the State of California, I give you three minutes to disperse," came the shrill and excited voice on the megaphone, and then began three hours of waves of police barrages and students filling up the place behind them. A student behind me threw a bottle at a group of Cycle Cops. He got busted by two plainclothes men, thrown to the ground. Policeman Willis twisted his leg round until you heard it crack. Another jumped on his back again and again. He was handcuffed and dragged away, charged with possession of a lethal weapon (the bottle).

I moved further away from the scene, when suddenly there was a shout behind me. A policeman grabbed a fleeing student by the neck and threw him to the ground and squeezed till the student went red then blue, when another officer said: "that ought to be enough! He was handcuffed and hauled away. And I



retired even further.

Approaching my own school I met a campus cop whom I had acquainted. I went up to him and said Hello Jack, but he stared through me as if I didn't exist. The steps to our school were smeared with blood. I ventured forth again at 6.00 to go home, and the crowd had shrunk to about 1,000 and the police had returned to their cars.

I watched the late news, and heard Chief Davis interviewed. I discussed the day with my Australian friends, then returned home to write this letter. Half way down page two there was a knock on my door. My neighbours needed an adult to go with them to

boys, they are boys aftergrades, and they want to burn. Their friend had been given a little rough treatment, but the police doctor had given him attention. The brother of the student who was jumped on was waiting there for word from the hospital, not knowing anything of his condition.

We returned by 3.00 am, and the helipig was still going over campus, but spreading its pattern over dormitories and the local apartment houses. AT 4.30 as I close this article, it's racket shatters the night.

And what will day light bring?

Owen M. Podger



CHICAGO ON STRIKE

by Diane Austin.

Diane Austin was a student at the ANU from 1964-68, first of all as an undergraduate, majoring in philosophy, and then as an M.A. student in Philosophy.

Since September 1969, she has been enrolled for a Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

On Friday May 1st, 1970 President Nixon in announcing the invasion of Cambodia, stated:

"A majority of the American people are for the withdrawal of our forces from Vietnam. The action I have taken tonight is indispensable for the continuing success of that withdrawal program."

A majority of students at the University of Chicago campus and at some 340 other campuses throughout the country

strikes among other anti-war activities taken on these campuses. There has been a mass demonstration in Washington of close to 100,000 persons accompanied by other large demonstrations in most major cities of the U.S. Four students have been shot dead by National Guardsmen at Kent State University in Ohio. Students have been attacked by workers in New York as the police stood by and watched. Mr. Nixon has momentarily wavered, promised to cease insulting university students, and get the majority of U.S. troops out of Cambodia by mid-June.

Motivated by a great feeling of bitterness and a faint whiff of success students at Chicago among many others have decided to continue their strike if possib-

N.Y. STATE UNI

New York State after the Kent riots at Alfred, New York.

I have been caught up in "a" if not "the" revolution which is in full sway at Alfred now. My participation has ranged from wandering among the bodies on the campus centre lawn feeling like Scarlett O'Hara bringing aid and comfort to the stricken and wounded, to supporting a crudely written banner "Let's stop this senseless killing" in a memorial march for the Jackson State Students on Friday evening.

Monday night the response to the Cambodian move began. Probably between one and two hundred gathered at the main intersection in Alfred a few yards from the main buildings. I was a block away at the University Library. When I went over to the student centre I noticed a policeman directing traffic. Some people on the fringe of the crowd had not yet heard of the Kent murders; as they walked up they would be told.

Anyway the main buildings were still standing the next day. Everyone in the University was told to remove their guns and ammunition from them. Tuesday night I decided I hadn't talked to my Mum for along time so I gave her a ring and gave my farewell address. She told me to stay away from demonstrations and I told her that, that wasn't the point anymore, that by virtue of being in a college town my life wasn't worth a plug of nickel if I were just philosophical about it all.

The next day my Speech Therapy Professor friend June, came round; she wanted to spend some time trying to work out how the kids here were going to react to the recent trends. June told how the folks at the conference she was at heard of the Kent killings on a motel room radio and how they heard even less than someone like me who had spent intensive listening time from the moment they were announced! Anyway at one of the Conference sessions the next day the President asked for a moment's silence for a girl who had been a Speech Therapy major. It shocked the whole assembly, she said, with even men crying.

politics of a strike

le until the end of the quarter which falls around June 12th.

I want to make some comments on the course of the strike so far at Chicago and, more generally, on the use of a strike as a political tactic at this time.

The University of Chicago strike began unofficially on Monday May 4th, after a call from Tom Hayden of the Chicago 7 for a nation-wide student strike against the invasion of Cambodia. On that same day the four students at Kent were shot and by Tuesday the campus was almost deserted. Picket lines were formed at all main entrances to the University on Wednesday and in the evening a mass meeting of 1,200 students first took the decision to try to prolong the strike to the end of the quarter. Since then, two subsequent meetings on May 8th, and May 11th have endorsed this decision.

The strike calls for the suspension of all classes within the university. It was most effective between the days of May 5th. and May 8th. For the rest of the quarter it is now clear that the strike will only be observed by a small minority of three political demands.

The strike was called in support of three political demands. These are: "Immediate withdrawal of the United States from Southeast Asia. Free Bobby Seale and free all political prisoners. End political repression and end uni-

During the next days the students were busy trying to do the ground work to arrange for a general strike. The air was pretty tense. The students were wary of being betrayed by the Faculty and the Faculty were worried about the reactions to their decisions.

The student meeting about the Strike was pretty upright. I sat down in a row near the rear, but when things got a bit uproarious I moved to the vestibule, and as the mood changed again moved to stand at the rear again. The students were generally well organized over the next two days and they made appeals for blankets, medical supplies and plastic squirt bottles to use in getting gas out of eyes for the people to take with them to the demonstration in Albany in two days.

The Faculty voted in favour of the students being able to strike or some remaining who wanted to finish their work. They were very grateful for getting the

support, but after the whole business went into operation there were cries of bad faith on both sides. Some students took their grades and headed off for an elongated Summer vacation.

The Albany demonstration went off well. I believe, except for stupid police harassment of a group of our cars travelling in convoy. They were all driving with their headlights on to be identified. They were all arrested for holding a demonstration on a public highway and also each car was checked for defects.

Friday night was the memorial march for the students shot at Jackson State. I took myself along to the point where it was due to start, just planning to be an observer or perhaps to march if the place didn't seem alive with guns either held by police or civilians. After being there 15 minutes it was obvious the march was going to be a flop—there were 15 black students, 5 white and one faculty member - me. A police car was down the road. The kids were experimenting with keeping the candles burning in the wind. One girl's flickered and then came back to life. She looked up "Tell me black isn't powerful!" Eventually more people came

cont'd from p.4

versity involvement with the military."

In addition, it was argued that the strike would set students and staff free from normal obligations in order to take part in political activity against the war and against oppression in the United States.

The most effective action has been taken by the Political Science Department, which has convened nine separate committees working on different aspects of war resistance. The activities of these committees include lobbying and legislative activity, action to eliminate coercion on campus, politicizing of university boards, and the generation of "counter-propaganda" concerning topics such as casualty figures (of both sides) in Vietnam. Each committee is lead by a group of co-ordinators consisting of both staff and students of the Politics Department. Any members of the university are free to join any committee of their choice.

A memorial service was held in the university-chapel for the students who died at Kent. Individual departments such as Anthropology, Sociology, Philosophy and Political Science have agreed to relax the grading systems of students' courses to allow them to take part in political activity without risk of academic disaster. Many departments have all agreed in principle to the suggestion that the university be closed directly prior to the Congressional elections in November to set members free to campaign for peace candidates. Rallies too numerous to

up and sat down still in the silent daze of the past few days, not talking to one another, just looking stricken.

I had brought my umbrella, despite the wind, because it had threatened rain, and I never know when I may need a weapon, and by 8.30 it looked as if I might for word had got around that there were unmarked police cars all along the way. As about 50 of us started to march I felt pretty well committed to march for a variety of reasons - shame that so few people turned up, shame that so few white people turned up and hoping that something would tell me how to keep it cool if the police aggravated the marchers at all.

Anyway we launched off from the steps. I took the upper edge of the banner. It was a losing battle in the wind. Finally I stuck my umbrella through the top of the banner and felt much more comfortable.

There was however never any threat of violence from the marchers or the police. The police moved ahead of us with a

flashing light, a police car followed behind to make sure that no one ran over this in the dark. A few people came out of the pool palour to watch, one, feeling as I had, ashamed by the paucity of marchers joined us. One interesting thing was the beat the girls started up on their plastic bottles once they proved useless as candle holders. First it was a fairly complex rhythm, but it eventually simplified to seven soft beats and one hard beat. This one the white folks could pick up and would clap on the eighth beat.

And so you can see that the morale on the world is at low ebb. Last night there was a Uni. concert in aid of Peace and an hour later a church service for Humanity. Some kids seem discouraged because a lot have gone off and deserted the cause. But some have shaved off their beards and cut off their hair and are out canvassing signatures in the nearby towns for the national petition to end the war. I admire these kids resilience who, in spite of all the set-backs dished out to them in Washington, still have faith that they can change it all.

Mat Mueller



count have been held around the city of Chicago and within the University. All have been well attended. A group of students called "Students for Violent In-action" have begun to dig a trench around the university to protect us in case the National Guard appears.

The groups most active in the calling of mass meetings to discuss the strike have been New University Conference which has absorbed the best ex-SDS members, Black Students Coalition, and Women's Liberation movement.

The most significant feature of the strike at Chicago has been the tremendous amount of support given by staff members. One has felt a real closing of ranks among members of the university, a very lively feeling of community which is rare in a predominantly graduate-student university. Hardly less significant has been the general move towards political activity "within the system". The emphasis has been placed on influencing persons currently in power, and getting into power peace candidates who it is hoped will honour the policies of the academic community.

Placed against the background of sensational press reports of violence wherever it may occur these trends may appear anachronistic. Certainly Chicago is a more conservative campus than those of many of the large state universities. However, this new development is more accurately viewed as a logical outcome of that violence. Contrary to many expectations, the death of the four students at Kent has not shaken over much the sensibilities of "middle America".

A vast number of people in America quite prepared to say that those students got what was coming to them, even though not one of the students killed could have been designated as radical.

The force of the Nixon-Agnew "silent majority" campaign has begun to hit many students. They are beginning to just how alienated they have become from vast segments of the community, particularly from the working class Americans. The naive strategies of the Weathermen have been seen to be totally misguided. The Weathermen hoped that through exhibitions of their own toughness, smashing in windows, beating up pigs, they could relate to the young working class, show them that they were not milksops after all. About the only response that this has provoked has been violent clashes between students and young construction workers in New York. The pigs stood calmly by and watched the workers smash quite a few heads in.

It is unfortunate for student radicals that whether they like it or not, the vast majority of Americans regards them as a privileged class, and they cannot escape that stigma just by being violent and being arrested rather more often than before. The weakest mind with a little thought can arrive at the conclusion that students alone cannot hope for any success through violent "revolutionary" activity. Further, they cannot hope for much support from ethnic groups, even the Black Panthers, who have long realised that futile displays of violence only land in jail; followers they need all too badly for other activities.

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stop all tours

"Yes let's keep politics out of sport".

It sounds reasonable, humanitarian and brotherly, but whose slogan is it? In England it is the catchcry of the ultra right-wing National Front Party and groups of Conservatives who parade signs declaring "Stand by The Whites in Africa"

In Australia it is led by South Africa apologists in Parliament known as the Rhodesia lobby. Formerly it was "the last of the Queen's men". Sir Robert Menzies who led this group; he recently commented on the cancellation of The Springbok tour of Britain as being a "surrender to mob rule". Ever heard of "law and order"? Now it is Mr. Killen, Mr. John McLeay, Sir Wilfred Kent-Hughes who lead the lobby with a number of other Liberals in close support.

These M.P.'s are a strange crowd who show their colours on South Africa and Rhodesia almost always by appealing to "apolitical" standpoints. No more politics in sport; no bias on the A.B.C. and so on. Mc McLeay fell out of line when he made clear his views on Rhodesia on Rhodesian television, and of course he got slaughtered in the Press on the stupidity of his opinions on Australia rather than Rhodesia. Rarely do any of these characters make their policy towards Southern Africa explicit to the Australian public. But the rest of the World has made up its mind on the Australian stand despite the fact that few Australians have yet realised there country's attitude.

Mr. Harry Turner, Member for Bradfield came back from the United Nations this year greatly troubled by what he called "Australia's two Achilles heels" - New Guinea and Southern Africa. The connection between the two is not only the fact that Mr. Barnes belongs to the Rhodesian lobby. Mr. Whitlam has asked a number of pointed questions of Mr. Barnes in reference to where White Patrolmen in P - N.G. came from; in what numbers and from which countries; and where were recruitment drives held. It is frightening to fill in the answers, and Mr. Barnes knows it and has carefully avoided straightforward answers.

Such ties with South Africa, mostly unknown to the Australian public, have branded us along with Portugal as the chief apologist for South Africa. No wonder we are attacked over our handling of New Guinea if we reveal ourselves as supporters of racialism in South Africa and Rhodesia.

But let us return to the keeping of politics out of sport. This appears very noble sporting ties over the boundaries of communism and fascism is a fine ideal - if the ties are to be between all peoples. As soon as one whole category of persons

is refused participation then the ideal no longer has meaning. When continued sporting ties are used to support the exclusion of this category of persons then the ideal has turned into an absolute contradiction.

Last June the SRC at Sydney University sent letters to each of the six students selected in the Wallaby team to tour South Africa asking them to reconsider their decision to participate. At the time Tony Abrahams made known his criticism of the way apartheid is manifested in sport and intimated his doubt about participating in the tour, but said it was too late at that stage to pull out. The others said later that they too had had some doubts before leaving.

But they all went, and regretted it. It wasn't just being followed by secret police nor playing to segregated audiences; it was the way that they were used to show Australia's support of South African apartheid policy. "Australia seems to understand our predicament" they were told. Editorials in South African newspapers; lavish receptions with black waitresses; guides throwing coins to groups of Africans to give the Australians some entertainment. At all times the Australians were identified with the White Regime.

It is not that cancellation of sporting tours to and from South Africa will bring an immediate repeal of apartheid policy. But it will be a great blow to that policy, and if cancellation is not to be made then the South Africans will go on believing in our support.

This is not putting politics into sport; it is trying to remove politics from sport by the only manner possible in this case - remove the sport. Read the interview of four Wallabies in The Sydney University Law Magazine 'Blackacre', or an abbreviation of it in 'The Australian'.

How much longer are we going to permit identification of Australian with the racist, fascist policies of South Africa and Rhodesia? All tours must be stopped. At the moment this means the tour by the South African women basketballers. The tour must be stopped, even if it has to be by force.

A.S.P.



apartheid in practice

The purpose of these statements is to provide a clear and accurate description of APARTHEID. Since the present Government came to power in South Africa in 1948 a vast body of legislative enactments has come into existence designed to give effect to the new policy of apartheid and to constitute the legal apparatus which regulates the daily lives of more than four fifths of the population of South Africa i.e. fifteen million non-whites.

The laws are enforced regularly, usually rigidly and in many cases ruthlessly and their enforcement is part of the normal implementation of the policy of apartheid. We are not dealing here with a situation common in many countries where laws are sometimes enacted and remain on the statute books for many years and which no authority would dare invoke against a citizen.

It is important that these statements be published because of the skillful propaganda campaign mounted by the South African Government during the past two decades, the essence of which is to present apartheid as a plan for the "separate development" of the different races, a sincere, genuine programme of social development intended to enable the non-white groups to enjoy complete freedom in their own areas.

Perhaps the prime function of these statements is to demonstrate clearly and simply that apartheid has no place in the world of today.

Home, Family and Residence

An African who was born in a town and lived there continuously for fifty years, but then left to reside elsewhere for any period, even two weeks, is not entitled as of right to return to the town where he was born and to remain there for more than seventy-two hours, unless he has obtained a permit. If he does remain without a permit, he is guilty of a criminal offence punishable by a fine not exceeding \$28 or, in default, imprisonment for not longer than two months.

An African who has, since birth, resided continuously in a town is not entitled as of right to have living with him in that town for more than seventy-two hours a married daughter, a son who has reached the age of eighteen, a niece, a nephew or a grandchild.

Even if an African who was born in a town, has lived there continuously for fourteen years and has worked continuously for the same employer for nine years, his wife commits a criminal offence by living with him for more than seventy-two hours, if she has not received a permit to do so.

An African who has lived and worked continuously for fifty years in the town in which he was born may be removed from that town, if, in the opinion of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, the number of Africans in the town is "in excess of the reasonable labour requirements" of the area. The official term for such persons is "redundant Bantu".

An African convicted of being in a city unlawfully for more than seventy-two hours may be removed, together with his dependants, by a policeman, acting under warrant issued by the court convicting him, to any place in a Bantu area where he has not lived before, has no relatives or friends and has no employment. The cost of such removal may be met from money found in his possession or "otherwise belonging to him".

No white person living may (unless he has received a licence from the city council) accommodate on the premises which he owns the son of his African servant who lives there, if such son has reached the age of ten years.

Education

No school children South Africa the Government Bantu Education to believes that interests convention of fine not for not for

The Ministry of Education for the disabled, by on the ground in the interest

An African being paid class in respect of home for guilty of by a fine for

An African

An African single leasity of City of the Minister guilty of by a fine imprisonment months.

Assembly

It is unlawful for non-white together Africa to

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Education.

No school for the education of African children may be conducted anywhere in South Africa unless it is registered by the Government, and the Minister of Bantu Education has an unfettered discretion to refuse to register it, if he believes that its existence is not in the interests of the African people. Contravention of this law is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$280 or imprisonment for not longer than six months.

The Minister of Bantu Education may prevent any church from conducting a school for the children of its African congregants, by refusing to register such school on the ground that its existence is not in the interests of the African people.

An African living in a town who, without being paid for his services, conducts a class in reading and writing in his own home for a few of his African friends is guilty of a criminal offence punishable by a fine not exceeding \$280 or imprisonment for not longer than six months.

A white man who spends a few hours each week in his own home teaching his African servants to read is guilty of a criminal offence.

An African religious minister who conducts regular classes for his congregation, in which he teaches them to read the Bible, is guilty of a criminal offence.

An African student who attends even a single lecture in a course at the University of Cape Town without the permission of the Minister of Bantu Education is guilty of a criminal offence punishable by a fine of not more than \$280 or imprisonment for not longer than six months.

Assembly

It is unlawful for a white person and a non-white person to drink a cup of tea together in a cafe anywhere in South Africa unless they have obtained a special

permit to do so.

Unless he has obtained a special permit, an African professor delivering a lecture at a white club which has invited him to do so, commits a criminal offence.

If there is only one waiting-room in a railway station, it is lawful for the station-master to reserve that waiting-room for the exclusive use of white persons, and any non-white person wilfully entering it commits a criminal offence punishable by a fine of not more than \$140 or imprisonment for not longer than three months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development may, at any time, if the municipal council for the area concurs, prohibit the admission of Africans (except for emergency treatment) to a hospital in a town, if he is of the opinion that the presence of Africans in the hospital is "causing a nuisance" to residents in the area. A person conducting the hospital who disobeys the prohibition is guilty of a criminal offence punishable on first conviction by a fine of not more than \$28 or imprisonment for not longer than three months, or both such fine and imprisonment, or imprisonment alone; on a second or subsequent conviction, a fine of not more than \$70 or imprisonment for not longer than three months, or both such fine and imprisonment, or imprisonment alone.

Any person who "except in cases of emergency" permits a white student nurse to be employed in a hospital under the supervision of a Coloured nurse is guilty of a criminal offence punishable by a fine of not more than \$560.

Ownership of Land.

No African is entitled as of right to acquire freehold title to land anywhere in South Africa; nor is it the intention of the present Government ever to grant such right to the African, even in his own Bantu areas.

PAKKETTE SLEGS BLANKES
PARCELS EUROPEANS ONLY

PARCELS NON-EUROPEANS
PAKKETTE NIE BLANKES

VERVERSINGS REFRESHMENT

TELEGRAPH OFFICE EUROPEANS ONLY
TELEGRAAFKANTOOR SLEGS

TELEGRAPH OFFICE EUROPEANS ONLY
TELEGRAAFKANTOOR SLEGS



"Separate Development"

A Bantu Tribal Authority (part of the System which purports to ensure "Bantu control over Bantu areas") consists of a Chief or headman and a number of councillors. The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development may, at any time, depose any Chief or headman, and cancel the appointment of any councillor. A Bantu Affairs Commissioner may veto the appointment of any person chosen as a councillor by the Chief or headman. The Minister or any one of a number of white officials may, whenever they choose, attend any meeting of any Bantu Tribal Authority and take part in the deliberations. A commissioned police officer may attend such meeting whenever he pleases; any ordinary policeman may do so when he has received the necessary instructions from a commissioned police officer.

The Constitution which purports to grant self-government to the Afrikaners of the Transkei, provides for a legislature consisting of 109 members, sixty-five of whom are Chiefs. All the Chiefs hold office by virtue of appointment by the South African Government, have such powers and duties as that Government prescribes, are paid by that Government and may be removed from office by that Government at any time. No law passed by the "self-governing" legislature of the Transkei may take effect unless it receives the assent of the State President of the Republic of South Africa.

Rule of Law

According to the law of South Africa "Communism" is, among other things, "any doctrine or scheme which aims at the encouragement of feelings of hostility between the European and non-European races of the Republic, the consequences of which are calculated to further the achievement" of the object of "bringing about any social change in the Republic by the threat of unlawful acts or omissions

Any person who breaks the window of a building (including a private residence) in the course of a demonstration calling for the grant of increased rights to the African people, is guilty of the offence of sabotage, unless he proves that his act was not calculated or intended to encourage feelings of hostility between white persons and Africans. The offence is punishable by sentence of death.

Any person who, in the opinion of the Minister of Justice, is capable of supplying information on subversive activities, may be detained in solitary confinement for a period of 90 days and for an unlimited number of 90 day periods thereafter. No court of law has the right in any circumstances, to order the release of such person.

NOTE:

This law was in force from May 1, 1963 until January 11, 1965, when it was suspended, but the Minister of Justice has stated repeatedly that it will be invoked again promptly "should the need arise".

No African may serve as a member of any jury empanelled for any criminal trial, even where the accused is an African.

An African living in a Bantu area may not, without special permission to do so, carry a knife whose blade is more than 3½ inches long, while outside the allotment on which he resides.

If he does he is guilty of a criminal offence punishable by a fine of not more than \$280 or imprisonment for not longer than 12 months, or such imprisonment alone, or a whipping, or both imprisonment and a whipping.

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REVIEWS

GUEVARA

GUEVARA - ANDREW SINCLAIR
FONTANA MODERN CLASSICS

Andrew Sinclair was the co-translater of the Bolivian Diaries of Che Guevara. His book on Guevara is a short (92 page) account of the relevant facts and details of this life. In his sympathies with Guevara the author does make some elementary mistakes about his revolutionary growth and at the same time fails to analyse many of the contradictions between Guevara's life and teachings.

Despite this book's contention, he was not a Marxist when he joined the Cuban revolutionaries. One only has to read his own "Reminiscences of the Cuban Revolutionary War" to understand also that it was Fidel Castro and not Guevara who was easily the most dominant personality during this period.

Sinclair gives a faithful summary of the Theories of Guerrilla Warfare, ascribing to Guevara many lessons that other revolutionary strategists such as China's Mao Tse-tung and Vietnam's Vo Ngagen Giap, had long before learnt and taught. In fact if only he or Fidel had studied their Mao or Giap earlier the whole Cuban revolutionary experience would have been much easier, instead of the near disaster it was at the early stages.

He in fact taught very little that was new in his revolutionary strategy. He did show however that a revolution makes itself and that the Marxist-Leninist concept of the vanguard party was absolent, the revolution and not the party being the correct teacher.

Fidel Castro in a speech made on October 18 1967, gave the best summary of why Guevara has developed into such a legendary character - it was his deeds and inspiration and his search for a new system which would not only satisfy man's basic economic and social needs but which would alter the relationships between men to each other and society.

"He was one of those people who is liked immediately, for his simplicity, his character, his naturalness, his comradely attitude, his personality, his originality, even when one had not yet learned of his other characteristic and unique virtues

He was filled with a profound spirit of hatred and loathing for imperialism, not only because his political awareness was already considerably developed, but also because shortly before, he had had the opportunity of witnessing the criminal imperialist intervention in Guatemala through the mercenaries who aborted the revolution in that country.

A man like Che did not require elaborate arguments. It was sufficient for him to know that there were men determined to struggle against that situation, arms in hand it was sufficient for him to know that those men were inspired by genuinely revolutionary and patriotic ideals. That was more than enough

We have an idea of the dimensions of the loss for the revolutionary movement. But, nevertheless here is the weak side of the imperialist enemy:

they think that by eliminating a man physically they have eliminated his thinking, his ideas, his virtues, and his examples. And so shameless are they in this belief that they have no hesitation in publishing casually the by-now almost universally accepted circumstances in which they murdered him, after he had been seriously wounded in action. They do not seem aware of the repulsiveness of the procedure, nor the shamelessness of the admission.

And even worse, they explain why they did it. They assert that Che's trial would have been quite an earth-shaker, that it would have been impossible to place this revolutionary in the dock.

Che fell defending the interests, defending the cause of the exploited and the oppressed of this continent - Che fell defending the cause of the poor and disenfranchised of this earth. And before history, men who act as he did, men who do and give all for the cause of the oppressed, grow in stature with each passing day, and find a deeper place in the hearts of the peoples with each passing day. The imperialist enemies are beginning to see this, and it will not be long before it will be proved that his death will, in the long run, be like a seed which will give rise to many men determined to imitate him, men determined to follow his example."

However there are also contradictions

In Che's life. Intellectually he seems to be an anarchist in his search for a free libertarian society - anarchism offering a society without state coercion of any kind and implying the highest level of social responsibility for the individual - yet there are still Cuban anarchists in Castro's prisons.

Guevara's communism is 'Lenin's left-wing communism - an infantile disorder' - yet today Cuba is very much a fellow traveller of the Moscow line. It had one of the few 'independent' Communist parties in the world that justified the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia.

However this is perhaps confusing Cuba and its struggles with Guevara's and his. It is admitted that Che could stand the Cuban bureaucracy for long, after several years, he took to the revolution once again - first to Africa and then to fight and die, through forgetting his own lessons on revolutionary warfare and following his heart and not his head, in Bolivia in 1967.

He remains however a hero throughout the underdeveloped world, and particularly with the young revolutionaries of the developed eastern and western worlds. Many still see him as Sartre saw him - "the most complete man of his age".

Steve Padgham

"Star in Exile"
Christopher Brennan: Some Recollections by Richard Pennington (Angus and Robertson. Sydney. 1970.)

"Give Chris a beer instead of a gin" ... Richard Pennington still has the card passed down the table to him by a fellow-guest, Dr. Rundle, who could see breakers ahead. It reminds him, he tells us, of one of the most brilliant of the many evenings at Innes Kay's house at Rose Bay in Sydney, when Brennan dominated



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the conversation. On this occasion, to support an argument he suddenly "broke, with his melodious but loud voice into a declamation in Greek (Kay said later it was an ode from Oedipus Tyrannus) which certainly held all the table spell-bound."

Pennington was a young Englishman, who later became an academic librarian, and who after hearing the legend of Brennan's scholarship and falling under the spell of his poetry and his conversation, initiated a scheme for financing "a delinquent poet in decline." As he says, "instead of setting up a committee to set up a monument to a poet safely dead, we rashly undertook to assume responsibility for a quite irresponsible genius."

Pennington met Brennan two years after he had been dismissed from Sydney University in 1925, living in what one of his friends described as 'a sailor's brothel' in a dockside slum, almost destitute of clothes and proper food and spending most of what he could manage to cadge on drink. Brennan's life fell to pieces for a number of reasons, chiefly a desperately unhappy marriage and an addiction to drink. His brief happiness with his mistress "Vi" came to an end when she was run over by a tram, and he lost his job when his wife brought an action against him for judicial separation. The University could hardly be blamed for dismissing a man who was often too drunk to perform his academic duties, but its failure to see that he was provided for after his exile from the world of scholars, so that he could continue to write, is difficult to excuse. It is to the credit of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Robert Wallace, that he got together privately in response to Pennington's appeal, a committee of the friends of Brennan, legal, medical, religious and literary (their names are cited on pages 12 and 32 of this book) to work out a scheme for saving him from ending up on the Park benches. Some of these people, like Innes Kay and Dr. Rundle, had already been paying his rent and feeding him on and off for some time.

Brennan was one of Sydney University's most brilliant classical scholars and the only man there in his own day or since, capable of holding a Chair of Comparative Literature. Meditating on the ruin of a great scholar, Pennington says:

Had learning really given him the right attitude? When tragedy had intervened brutally in his life, not all the wisdom of Sophocles had helped him to a philosophical acceptance. His mistress accidentally killed, he had gradually and increasingly taken to drink and to a theatrical attitude. Underneath the scholar was still the wilful and passionate Irishman.

It is always easy to say what another man should have done with his life and Pennington's opinion that he should have 'retreated into the scholastic desert' ignores the fact that Brennan may have valued other things more than scholarship.

These reminiscences, however, are a valuable if sad record of the last days of

a fine poet's life. Put together from rough notes made at the time and amplified from memory, they give a lively picture of a fallen giant, still able to hold his own in learning, eloquence and humour, in private conversations and at public dinner parties, after years of separation from the society of his peers. Yet Pennington remains well on this side of idolatry. He admits Brennan "often talked for effect, without weighing his words too carefully" and "liked to play the sole of the omniscient scholar." His quotations reveal that Brennan could be as obscure and arbitrary about scansion, for instance, as those from whom he differed.

Pennington confirms, what others have felt, that Brennan returned to the practice of his religion long before his death. Whether he had ever ceased to be a Catholic at heart is doubtful. Annotations that he made in some of his favorite books indicate that he belonged not to those who find it difficult to believe, but to those who find it difficult not to believe. His life-long quest was for an intellectual view of the world which would justify the faith of innocence.

"Time and death", said Pennington optimistically in his Preface, "have transmuted the fumes of alcohol to the odour of sanctity."

It may be so to the small minority in this country who know Brennan as Australia's foremost poet in the grand style. This year is the centenary of his birth, as it is that of our most distinguished novelist, Henry Handel Richardson. She has had her small meed of praise only from the National Trust in Victoria, but it is doubtful whether much will be done for Brennan on any official level at all. Unlike Captain Cook's, the achievement of Richardson and Brennan has no commercial value. Perhaps the Governor of N.S.W. might be persuaded to chair a reading of Poems 1913 in Crown Street, Woolloomooloo?

Dorothy Green

"DRAWINGS" OF DÉGAS
Introduced by Ronald Pickvance
Published by Paul Hamlyn.

I agree with Royal Cortissoz when he wrote "the world is divided, for me, into two groups, formed respectively of those who care for drawings and those who do not. For those who care, there is nothing so thrilling as a good drawing. I have ridden this hobby all my life and I know." For those who care, publishing houses provided an excellent treat recently. In 1969 Angus and Robertson published the "Pencil Drawings" of Norman Lindsay. Later in the year, Paul Hamlyn published the second edition of the "Drawings of Degas". This latter edition is introduced by Ronald Pickvance and contains 64 illustrations, some in the actual size of the originals. Most of them are reproduced on coloured paper and the fine quality

REVIEWS

of printing gives the book a folio effect.

Unfortunately, the Lindsay edition is priced outside the reach of students. Hamlyn, on the other hand, took up again his role as an apostle of culture. The Degas edition is very reasonably priced.

Degas is usually classed as an "impressionist" because he was a friend of Manet, belonged to the artistic circle of the Cafe Guerbois together with Fantin, Durany and Zola, followed the realistic ideals preached by Gustave Courbet and, best but not least, he exhibited together with this group.

Genius, however, seldom bears classification. In spite of their affinity in approach to art that they all rejected the neo-classicism of the academy and the romantic emotionalism of Gerault and Delacroix, Degas and the impressionists parted ways.

The radicalism of the photographer Nadar and the impressionistic tendency of painting direct from nature, concentrating on visual reality, did not appeal to Degas. His withdrawing brooding nature, his habit of working in his studio from on the spot sketches and the refusal of the impressionists to heed his emphasis for correctness of drawing slowly made him shun their company, and seek his way on his own. For Degas early was intellectual and linear. It was based on a cool and objective observation of the visual world. In his work we find real humanity, as his subject matter was taken from the everyday life of the common people. However, this subject matter was seen as clear line and pattern - often caught in some casual moment - but never out of control. The patterns of his composition impress us often as a decorative motif, a live abstract, rather than an impression. The snap-shot quality of his unorthodox design is an added proof of his pre-occupation with photography.

Degas' genius was unhampered by recipes and rules. He followed nature, yet retained a transcendent quality of inner discipline. He realized that the secret of art is to follow the advice of the great masters without imitating them. From copying the Louvre, in Italy and elsewhere, and particularly through following principles worked out by Raphael and Ingres, Degas became a superb draughtsman with a passion for "rectitude in drawing", simple clarity of design and great originality.

Soem say that, progressing in age, his style developed and matured. I rather think that the strong deterioration of his sight made him adopt larger format, often working over lines and a tendency to emphasize contour with charcoal.

His drawings shown in the Mamlyn edition give a very good cross-section of the work of a lifetime. They vary from pencil to pastel, from "essence" - a thin quick drying oil paint - to charcoal and chalk. Race and ballet scenes follow drawings of ordinary working people and of his friends. He neither painted nor drew nude goddesses - but rather naked women. In some of his compositions, as the result of the influence of Japanese prints, he used unusual birds-eye perspective and other Oriental devices, such as cutting a figure by the frame.

When Degas was on his death bed, he said to his painter friend Forain that he did not want a funeral oration. "If there has to be one" he continued "get up and say: 'He greatly loved drawing. So do I.'"

Gene de Tottt.

RECORDS

Two of World Record Club's most recent classical releases demonstrate clearly the range and variety of what the club has to offer.

BEETHOVEN

Arthur Schnabel's justly famous recording of the Beethoven fourth piano concerto was made as long ago as 1946 and first appeared on 78s in 1958 it was reissued in an LP transfer as H.M.V. COLH 4, one of the first discs released in the "Great Recordings of the Century" series. Now it has been issued once more by World Record Club as No. 3029 in their "Connoisseur" series (\$3.50).

For many years this was considered the finest version of this work available, and one can easily hear why. Anyone who really knows the work will find countless felicities: passages short and long appear in a new light, while others are simply better done than one can remember having heard before. Essentially a romantic, at times impulsive interpretation, it has great sensitivity and subtlety as well as strength.

Its weaknesses, such as they are, are mostly the weaknesses of Schnabel's technique. His teacher Leschetitzky once said to him: "You are never a pianist: you are a musician." However in this performance at least, Schabel's occasionally imperfect passage work is unlikely to trouble any listener, and is amply compensated for by his superb musicianship and by the insight and understanding he brings to the work as a whole. As Denis Matthews wrote of him: "If his mind sometimes outstripped his fingers, how much better that it should be this way round."

Obviously a recording made in 1946, however well "reprocessed", cannot be a suitable recommendation for most people seeking a first version of this work. Nevertheless, the sound is amazingly good considering its age. Most of the 78 "kiss" has been removed, and although the dynamic range is restricted and one or two climaxes are a trifle coarse, it is far from being unpleasant. In fact, the sound is good enough to allow one to forget all about it and concentrate on the music - surely all that is ever really needed.

Schnabel's remains one of the "great" interpretations of the Beethoven fourth piano concerto. Those interested in collecting famous performances, or indeed anyone looking for an outstanding recording of this work, but not particularly concerned about obtaining modern sound quality, should certainly consider it at its new World Record Club price. For those who want a modern stereo version, however, the best general recommendation is still Wilhelm Kempff's performance on D.G.G. 138 755 (\$6.00): a bargain considering the record also contains an equally fine version of Beethoven's second piano concerto.

20TH CENTURY MUSIC

"Landmarks of 20th Century Music" was the title chosen for a collection of works by Schoenberg, Berg and Webern originally released by H.M.V., and now reissued by World Record Club through the Record Society (S/6332, \$3.50). Including at least three major works,

plus some items not otherwise obtainable on record, beautifully performed by a variety of people and superbly recorded throughout, this disc should appeal strongly both to those looking for an introduction to the music of the so-called "second Viennese school", and to those already familiar with it.

The record starts with two works by Anton Webern. His Cantata No. 1, written for soprano, chorus and orchestra, is a work of great contrasts, with some terrifying vocal leaps, but the total impression is never of a clever technical exercise but of serene musical beauty. It ends magically with choir and soloist alternating as the sound fades away. Heather Harper sings her incredibly difficult part with beauty and understanding as well as precision, while the John Alldis Choir particularly impressed me with their control of dynamics.

The conductor, Gary Bertini, and the English Chamber Orchestra, also perform Webern's Five Pieces for Orchestra, op.10. These strange, short fragments, varying so much in mood and feeling, demand the repeated listening that the gramophone can give, as well as the excellent recording they here receive.

Schoenberg, the teacher of both Berg and Webern, is also represented by two works. His Second Chamber Symphony, performed by the New Philharmonia Orchestra under Frederick Prausnitz, clearly shows its late-Romantic parentage, seeming nearer the mood of Verklaerte Nacht than many of his intervening works. Personally I find this work a little too static, a little lacking in variety to maintain my interest at the same level throughout, though the solemn, slow coda is unquestionably most beautiful and impressive.

The Six Pieces for Male Chorus, op. 35, must be amongst Schoenberg's least known works, yet they are extremely attractive. The men of the John Alldis Choir, conducted by John Alldis, sing with great tonal beauty and the resultant polyphonic web of sound has great aural as well as intellectual appeal. The fifth piece, "Landsknechte", with its martial effects rather reminiscent of Jannequin's chanson "La Bataille", and the sixth, "Verbundenheit", where the chorus is divided in two



with one half providing a quiet accompaniment of long, arching phrases, are especially effective. My only reservations are about the value of the composer's own texts.

Alban Berg's Four Songs, op. 2, clearly demonstrate this composer's early mastery of the vocal medium. Intended to be performed as a group, their sensitive, beautiful phrases and consummate artistry are done full justice by Heather Harper and Paul Hamburger, her accompanist.

The record also includes both Berg's 1900 and his 1925 seti of "Schliesse mir die Augen beide" (Storm). The earlier of these, written at the age of fifteen, is an attractive, Schubertian piece that is as interesting for its promise as its achievement. The latter was Berg's first serial composition, and while it is of considerable interest for this reason it seems too overwrought, too tortured for the text, especially when heard immediately after the earlier, simpler setting. Only later was the new technique fully assimilated into Berg's musical personality.

This is a record of outstanding interest. The quality of the recorded sound, so important with this music, is beyond reproach, and the surfaces on my pressing were excellent. There is an intelligent sleeve note by O.W. Neighbour and full texts and translations are provided for all the vocal items.

Peter Clayton.

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CULTURAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

ELECTIONS

The Cultural Affairs Committee of the SRC was set up to coordinate, finance, and encourage cultural activity, especially through Cultural Clubs and Societies on the ANU Campus. It concerns such activities as Debating, Folk, Jazz Drama, Poetry and so on.

The following persons have nominated for CAC:- (In alphabetical order)

Penelope Chapman	(Riddell; Stephens)
Judi Cooper	(Edwards/Farrell)
David Crossley	(Godfrey-Smith/Gascoigne)
William Gluth	(Chapman/Simpson)
William Godfrey-Smith	(Crossley/Gascoigne)
John Gower	(Phillips/Lindsay)
Brian Hingerty	(Brown/Adamson)
Granville Allan Mawer	(Chapman/Stephens)
Diana Riddell	(Stephens/Chapman)
Lee Ryall	(Pentury/Smith)
Sam Salzman	(Reiver/Stephens)
Richard Simpson	(Chapman/Carew-Reid)
Jon Stephens	(Chapman/Delaney)
Paul Thom	(Norris/Godfrey-Smith)
Martin Ward	(Walmsley/Manderson)

There are six (6) positions to be filled.

Eligible to Vote:- 1) All members of the ANU Students' Association.
2) All members of the ANU research Students' Association.
3) Any member of ANU staff - whether Academic, Administrative or Auxiliary.

"cont'd from p. 5

The return to more conventional activity represents a more realistic appraisal of the situation in America. It may also suggest, though this is more doubtful, an awareness that universities, university communities, can have a role of their own in the continuing political struggle within the United States. It may represent a growing awareness on the part of students that their movement will be stronger if they can absorb as many staff members as possible, as much of the academic community as possible into their struggle. A student alliance with the working class seems remote at the moment. Some students may be beginning to realise that if they disintegrate their own universities they will have nowhere to turn for a base for their activities.

At this point I want to consider the strike as a political tactic at this time, for what I have just said is highly relevant in the appraisal of the strike.

It is not merely a linguistic quibble to point out that the suspension of classes within a university, or the boycott of any classes that may be held, is not a strike. Students are certainly not agitating through this strike, for the improvement of their conditions within the university.

The strike was called in support of various demands; it could never have been realistically seen as direct action to force the fulfillment of these demands. Neither students nor staff have lost wages by ceasing to attend or give classes, nor will they obtain or lose any extra privileges by doing so. The strike can be looked at from two angles. First, it is a symbolic action, a dramatic way of expressing opposition to the policies of Mr. Nixon. Second, it frees students and staff from their normal obligations in order to concentrate for a time on organising effective political activity.

Seen either way the strike is a form of action which should only be maintained for a short duration. Dramatic expressions of opposition cease to be dramatic when they drag on for weeks and perhaps months with less and less support. More important, students cannot allow themselves the luxury of remaining free from normal demands on their time for a period of months in order to continue to organise political activities. It is

just because the university strike is not a proper strike that if it continues it will draw large-scale resentment from most other segments of the community. It leaves universities wide open to be criticised by Nixon as those lazy "bums" who don't live up to their obligations, who waste the tax-payers money. A prolonged strike would also have a more subtle effect on the universities themselves. Once universities cease to attend to their own business for any lengths of time they begin to lose their identity within the community, and people begin to lose sight of the fact that universities do have a unique role to play within their societies. The very forces that keep universities together as a viable political unit with some effectiveness if they act together, will be severely weakened.

Furthermore, the strike creates unrealistic conditions for students. No-one can strike forever, and the longer the strike continues the longer it postpones realistic attempts on the part of the academic community to integrate forceful political activity into their everyday lives. There is something absurd in the idea of taking a holiday to make a revolution.

For these reasons I hope that the strike will soon be called off. Much has been achieved and students will have to accept the fact that they must now build on that whilst attending to their normal obligations, as students.

This may sound like a rather low-key commentary, but I hope it is not unrealistic. The tragedy of American student radicals is their lack of realism. They cannot hope by their small scale violence to achieve anything other than alienating from them just those people they desired as comrades. A return to more conventional expressions of opposition will probably achieve no more than it ever has, and that is pitifully small. But no radical movement can hope to succeed divorced from and with no real understanding of the peoples on whose behalf they are supposed to be working. Perhaps the activities that have been born out of the strike, directed primarily at influencing the opinions of people who now support Nixon and by and large hate students, will bring students to a more realistic appraisal of just what a revolution involves.

WUS IN CANBERRA

The National Secretariat of World University service in Australia has moved from Melbourne to A.N.U.

WUS is an international organisation of students and staff working in 65 countries and concerned with questions of development and human liberation. WUS runs an extensive aid programme in Africa, Asia, Latin America. 1970 marks the organisation's 50th year. It started as a relief organisation amongst students in Europe after World War One.

The National director, Brendan O'Dwyer said that the organisation today saw its main task as stimulating and challenging the university community to contribute to the illumination and eventual eradication of the causes of underdevelopment.

Last year WUS embarked upon a campaign of 'development' education with a World Development Week in July. This has led to the setting up of 'D' Groups in universities and Advanced Colleges. A 'D' Group is made up of interested students and staff who meet together to study and discuss the development issue.

A Development Commission has been set up in Canberra and will act as a lobbyist in the field of Australian aid and trade policies. A series of lectures on specific aspects of Australian foreign policy, trade and aid is planned.

Mr. O'Dwyer told WORONI: "An increasing number of Australians feel that the present policies and programmes re-

late to less developed countries are inadequate. They are concerned at the increasing gap between the rich and the poor but do not have sufficient factual material or understanding of the complexities of international development to be able to translate their concern into programmes that will influence political parties.

There are also large numbers of Australians who need to be shaken out of their apathy and, again, more facts and ideas are needed in order to generate support for an increase in Australia's contribution to less developed countries.

WUS has issued a thirty page document 'Guide to Student Action for Development' which is used as a basis for 'D' Group discussions.

Each Australian university has a WUS Committee and funds are raised for the education programme and community development projects initiated by universities in the third world.

Australian WUS is also conducting an anti-apartheid campaign and raising funds for a scholarship programme in South Africa enabling students who are excluded from higher study on the grounds of colour or politics to take their degrees externally from London University. The scheme has been operating since 1960.

WUS Headquarters are situated in 'E' Block at Childers St.

WORONI June 4, 1970

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PLEASE NOTE: DUE TO TERMS OF FILM HIRE STUDENT CONCESSIONS WILL NOT APPLY UNTIL THE THIRD WEEK OF THE 'EASY RIDER' SEASON.

Sunday Classic July 7: "OTLEY" and "2000 WEEKS".

IV REPORTS

ROWING AT A.N.U.

Rowing Intervarsity was marked by four things this year: The ANU's extremely pleasing results in its own Intervarsity, Melbourne's almost clean sweep of the events, the volume of liquor consumed in 24 hours and the disappointing attitudes of some universities people.

As to actual results the ANU acquitted itself well. The lightweight four, perhaps surprisingly, but nonetheless in its race, The Sir F.Schonell Cup. John Gibson claims that mention herein should be made of the courage, fortitude and dedication of the crew but the authors inherent honesty prevents him uttering these words as his own.

Fulsome praise also to John Sedgley and Ben Smith for their part in welding this group of physical disasters and mental freaks into an almost convincing replica of a crew.

To row in the eight this year the

ANUBC was fortunate enough to procure the services of eight out of work Greek Gods and one dwarf. The Loyal Sons of Australia All-Star Cringing Crew, as they became affectionately known, managed to win their way, via the heats and repechage to the Final, for the first time ever. Once there they managed to come last (sixth, to you) in a tightly packed field, thereby beating five other Universities.

To Melbourne Uni. all praise and kudos for winning all but the sculls - "Harvey Nicholson is Karl Adam in disguise".

To the staff of the Halls and some others around the University: no thanks for your general unhelpfulness often only thinly veiled rudeness, and complete lack of faith. To other critics of the ANUBC: likewise. To the Italian boy, Chiko Alexander: All praise for a magnificent effort. With maximum inefficiency, panic and hy-

teria he organized a brilliantly successful I.V. 135 gallons of beer were drunk at the dinner and another 80 (plus) the next day.

Finally, thanks to Charles Douglas, our Manager, and all the very many people who gave so much help in so many ways, and enabled us to run such a successful I.V.

More power to the Boat Club's right arm, Griff's harness, and hope for better next year.

athletics failure

This annual test of sporting strength was hosted in the May vac. by Monash Uni. Unfortunately it was as wet as usual in the south, and the contest was transferred from soggy Monash to the all-weather cinders track at Melbourne Uni. However the host uni still comfortably won the contest, various others filled the minor places, and ANU as usual, failed to score a point. But next year, when we are hosts . . .

The standard of athletics was very high, with several state champions and Commonwealth games reps competing. In the 200 metres, for example, Stu Laing ran 21.7 s in the heats and still failed to make the final, which was won in a lively 21.1 s. The javelin champion, Sig. Koscik was a little below form and just failed to spear an official standing at the far end of the ground.

The social side of things was also well catered for, as half the beauties of Melbourne came to welcome the visiting he-men. We hope for a re-run of this next year, so all you women get ready....

And for the blokes, now is the time to start training; you can join the cross-country running group any Saturday afternoon, 1 mile this side of the Scrivener Dam.

Tony Weir.

RUGBY

The Inter-Varsity team returned on Friday and Saturday after a week in Perth.

Results of matches were:
Adelaide - lost 5-3 ("We wuz robbed"
Cyril Payne)
Melbourne - lost 6-3
Macquarie - won 12-0

The team was pleased with the last match as Macquarie had previously beaten both Adelaide and Melbourne by considerable margins.

First reports indicate that Cyril Payne and Bill Kaye starred off the field and Ian Cunliffe and Paul Dobbs on it.

Positions of teams as at 23/5/70
1st Grade 8
2nd Grade 2
3rds 2
4ths 3
Forestry 1

Club Championship 4th Place

other news

LIBERALS GO ANTI-VIETNAM

The Australian Universities Liberal Federation, at its annual council held in Melbourne last week, passed a motion urging the Australian Government to withdraw its troops from Vietnam immediately.

MORATORIUM

The Federation also condemned the hysterical and emotional reaction of many Government members of Parliament to the Vietnam Moratorium, although it was noted some members had not allowed themselves to indulge in such reaction. The Federation stated its belief that the statements on the moratorium by the R.Hon.W. McMahon, and the Hon.B.Sneddon did nothing but potentially inflame the situation; and that Mr. Sneddon's adoption of the role of Australasia's Spiro Agnew is incompatible with the enlightened understanding of human nature and current forces required of a minister for Labour and National Service.

NATIONAL SERVICE

The Federation's existing policy is to urge the Government to rapidly attempt to phase out our National Service.

In addition the 1970 Council criticized the Government's plan for an alternative to National Service of 2½ years hard labour as involving an authoritarian principle, untenable in a free society, and as being at least as great an infringement of individual liberties as military conscription, and in no way alleviating criticism of the present scheme.

The Federation will forward these and other policies to the relevant ministers in the hope of exerting some small influence on their thinking.

HOW TO WRITE AN ESSAY

Students having essays and assignments returned to them are often dismayed to find that their somewhat disappointing mark has been attributed to weaknesses in expression rather than to ignorance of the subject matter. References to "weak presentation of material", "faulty sentence construction" and "poor spelling and punctuation" will often suggest that a student's use of language is preventing him from doing himself justice in writing.

It is a fact, regrettable but all too true, that entrants to all universities in Australia contain among their number each year an alarming proportion of students whose use of language is likely to impair, or even completely rule out, progress through their studies. Here at ANU we are fortunate that this problem has been recognized by the establishment of an Efficient

English section within the University Counselling Service. The Lecturer in Efficient English, Mr. Brian Palfrey, is available full-time to help all students seeking it, plus group work for those with common areas of weakness. Any expression problem can be discussed and tackled, from planning and structuring an essay to grammatical accuracy, spelling and punctuation.

So if you are concerned about your written expression and know that it needs to be improved, or would merely like to assure yourself that your present performance is satisfactory; if you wish to discuss your presentation of assignments before handing them in, or would like to do extra written work for practice, simply ring 492442 for an appointment, and find out more about the help you can receive.

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RIFLE SHOOTING

Eight universities, Adelaide, ANU, Melbourne, Monash, UNSW-Sydney, Queensland and W.A. attended the I.V. Rifle Shooting competition hosted by the ANU Rifle Club from the 18th - 24th of May.

Melbourne Uni. Rifle Club won the competition with a total score of 2,281/2,400. Diana Heath of Melbourne won the individual aggregate, and broke the long range aggregate with 148/150.

ANU, as was to be expected, came last, as only five of its members could find the time and energy to attend the shoot. This was a very bad effort on behalf of the thirty odd financial members of the club.

The efforts of David Sadler, the Club Secretary, in organising and doing all of the work on his own for this I.V. in spite of appeals to other club members, must be highly commended.



LOO VOTING

Everybody seems to have forgotten the lavatory tax. In the recent by-election this important issue was not only completely suppressed by the national parties, but the press did not report any significant statements on the matter made by the independent and Nazi candidates. Yet, we are all in the formidable grip of the Department of Interior's policy decision, "Pay up or piss off".

An independent, by far the most astute of the candidates, seriously considered running his campaign on the single issue of a Free-Flush for the A.C.T. However, he was threatened by the loss of valuable second preferences and had to content his supporters with an occasional reference to the water spout. Another candidate confided: "Of course I have the deepest concern for the tens of thousands of Canberra residents who live in daily fear of having to resort to Garema Place toilets because their bog's been confiscated by the Government.

But what can I do? My hands are tied." Giving him perhaps the most serious lavatory problems in the A.C.T.

The only candidate to take a positive stand on toilets was Dr. Strange-love an acknowledged expert:

"I think it's a very important issue. I look into the matter as often as I can."

On the other hand, two members of the A.C.T. police force welcomed the silence. Since their work would be seriously impaired if they became known publicly, they remained disguised as holes in a toilet door during our interview. "Business is booming since the tax came in," said one, "I'm so excited by the end of the day I can't sleep." "Aw, come on," his mate chided. "Not now, you fool, we're being watched." However, the by-election did have an indirect effect on their work, and led to one of the most bizarre cases in the legal history of the Territory.

RAMON JAMES

One night, they said, after particularly impassioned speeches by several candidates near the Garema fountain, the crowd was whipped into a near frenzy by the Christian Crusade's rendering of "The Lord is my Waterfall, and He Carried me Away". Scores of men crammed into the public toilets. In the excitement, the policemen arrested each other, and before the mistake was discovered they were bound over to appear in the Court of Petty Sessions on morals charges. Luckily, all the Magistrates had resigned to contest a recent vacancy on the Woolondilly Shire Council and the case was never heard.

One of the more far-seeing candidates realized the opportunity he missed at not hitting the toilet issue harder in his campaign. In preparation for the general election, he is writing a special volume on the problem as part of his researches

into the deeper meaning of life in the A.C.T. To be titled "Suburban Pet-names for Toilet Seat Covers", he hopes to apply the same deep insights and penetrating analysis that brought acclaim to his first best-seller "Canberra, the Gutless Wonder; or how to make it without really thinking". He also hopes to have the new book serialised in "The Bullpen" or "Noise Weekly", or both, since their Canberra staffs are the same person.

The probeens of toilets in Canberra will not be finally solved until one of the candidates, eliminated by the voters, brings his dispassionate abilities to the question. This man has been so quietly involved in community service that no one realizes a single thing he has done; but we wish him godspeed as chairman of the A.C.T. Law, Loo, and Land Reform Inquiry.

The real answer, alas, left us with the departure of the last Member for the A.C.T. He would have known what to do. But the memory lingers on, if only in the solitary figure in a neighboring electorate who was observed shaking his fist at the South Coast surf and murmuring "I'll never forget what you did."

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UNIVERSITY CHAPLAINS

From the beginning of second term, 1 June, 1970 the University Chaplains, Reverend G. Garnsey and Father Clandillon, will be located on the ground floor of the Copland Building in what was the old Law Library and next to the Part-Time and Vacation Employment Service.

Their hours of attendance will be:

Reverend Garnsey	Tuesday 3.00pm - 5.00pm
	Thursday 2.00pm - 3.00pm
	Friday 2.00pm - 3.00pm
Father Clandillon	Tuesday 10.15am - 12.40 pm
	Wednesday 3.00pm - 5.30pm
	Thursday 10.15am - 12.40pm

Their new telephone extension will be - 4246

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Academic Registrar....